STATINTL

Seals Within Seals

Some of Gen. Klein's Mail to Sen. Dodd Was in Envelopes Inside Envelopes

By Drew Pearson

THERE IS evidence that m v sterious double-sealed envelopes were sent to Sen. Dodd by Gen. Julius Klein.

including those marked personal and confidential, went by regular mail. In addition, Klein sent by a special messenger envelopes sealed with Scotch Tape, Inside were other scaled envelopes. No one around Dodd's office ever got an explanation from the Senator as to what these double envelopes contained.

During the closed-door Dodd hearings, John F. Sonnett, the Wall Street attorney representing Dodd, was stopped by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) from referring to "stolen documents" and four Senators rebuked Sonnett for his repetitious cross-examination.

SEN. DODD'S attorneys have been claiming that the Senator never delivered the speeches written for him by Klein. It is true that one speech, which we reported had been written for Dodd in August, 1959, was never delivered on the Senate floor.

The Senator explained to Klein in a letter Sept. 17, 1959: "While I did not have! occasion to make such a speech on the floor of the Senate during the last crowded days of the session, I did! make use of this material in a congratulatory message I sent on Adenauer's (then West German Chancellor) tenth anniversary."

Two years later, Dodd claimed that he made a speech which his aides now claim he didn't make. On Sept. 18, 1961, he wrote to Klein: "I am sorry I couldn't reach you late Friday as I made my statement on the settled those strikes and that floor of the Senate, as I assume you know by now.

The Schator made at least a half dozen other speeches for Klein, including one on! Sept. 25, 1962, praising Klein as a man "known on both; sides of the aisle as a dedicated American patriot." Ordinary letters from Klein, In 1959, Klein even arranged with the late Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) to yield the Senate floor so Dodd could make a speech defending Lewis Strauss (subsequently rejected by the Senate for Secretary of Commerce).

Klein wrote to Dodd on June 19, 1959, that he had "told Styles Bridges to make arrangements to yield to you so that you could make your! eloquent and courageous speech."

Two Strong Men

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (D-Ore.), who now says he will support Bobby Kennedy, not Lyndon Johnson, for President in 1968, has been at odds with LBJ before and both have joked about it. \

President Johnson was fly ing to Detroit with a group of Senators including his unrelenting Vietnam critic Morse, when the President told a story of a telephone call he recently made to the

"Wayne," he said, "my ox is in the ditch and I want you to help me get it out. I am appointing you as head, of the mediation panel to prevent a strike on the airlines, I just wanted you to know it before you read it in the newspapers.

"You settled the railroad strike and the longshorestrike," the President re-the called. "Now I want you to and help me out with the airlines."

"Wayne replied," said the President, "that he hadn't people wouldn't understand it because of our differences

Goldwater or Kennedy to! be President because neither one is as smart as me. If they were President, wouldn't be calling on you, to serve.'

THE SENATOR from Ore: gon chuckled as the President told the story to other Senators, and then he added? a concluding bit.

- "The President asked me how my cattle were. 'Fine,' said, 'and some morning if you get up early enough, I'll' 'slip down to the White House and drive you out to Maryland and show you cattle the like of which you've never seen in Texas.'

"'We'll do that some morning when the weather is warm and the flowers are out," the President told me."

Thus bantered two strong men who disagreed vigorously on Far Eastern policy but had the interest of the Nation at heart when it came to a serious labor dispute.

Airline Jockeying

A sequel to the Johnson-Morse conversation came the other day when Sen. Morse, having spent several weeks with Richard Neustadt and David Ginsberg mediating the airline labor dispute, prepared to submit their final report.

They were surprised when the representative for the airlines, William J. Curtin, said that the general vice; president for the International Machinists Union, Joseph Ramsey, would speak for both. This was an indication men's strike and the steel of harmony not evident in previous negotiations, and probably meant that the airlines were willing to pay more than the President's mediators would recommend.

Ramsey explained that the Machinists Union was one of the most autonomous in the Nation and had to submit Here is a marked copy of the over Victnam. But I told wage proposals back to local to recommend.

Congressional Record." I know you wanted unions, which probably would to 1966, Bell-McClure Syndicate

reject them.

Sen. Morse laughed. "Not even the members of our board know yet what we are going to decide. Yet you know that what we decide is going to be rejected," he said.

THE SPOKESMAN for both the machinists and the airlines then proposed that the mediation board mediate any differences between them., Morse demurred, but the machinists and the airlines. wouldn't take no for an answer.

They appealed to Labor. Secretary Willard Wirtz and. Assistant Secretary James Reynolds, who then asked that Sen. Morse act alone as mediator. He agreed to act. only if his two colleagues approved.

Last week, the union called together its wage policy committee, which blasted the mediators' report as "19th century thinking." It's suspected that the agreement was submitted to the wage policy committee in order to make sure that the locals later turned down the proposals. Ordinarily, the wage policy committee is not called in advance.

The final strike deadline is a July 6. A strike could tie up every major airline in the United States.

After all this jockeying is, over, it's believed that the airlines will agree to a higher wage formula than Sen. Morse and his mediators recommended; also higher than the White House guidelines.: This will mean that the airlines will not decrease air travel rates as the Civil Aeronautics Board was about